AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A method for comparing a first microarray spot A with a second microarray spot B comprising:

providing a first plurality of intensity values (S_i^A) for said first microarray spot and a second plurality of intensity values (S_k^B) for a second microarray spot;

calculating a p value using Wilcoxon's rank test, wherein p value is for a null hypothesis that $\theta=0$ and an alternative hypothesis that said $\theta>0$, wherein θ is a test statistic for intensity difference between said plurality and said second plurality; and

indicating said first microarray spot is different from said second microarray spot if said p value is greater than a significance level.

- 2. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said testing statistic is median (S_i^A) median (S_k^B) .
- 3. (original) The method of Claim 2 wherein said significance level is 0.05
- 4. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said first microarray spot and second microarray spot are nucleic acid spots.
- 5. (original) The method of Claim 4 wherein said nucleic acid spots are among at least 100 nucleic acid spots on a substrate.

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- 6. (original) The method of Claim 5 wherein said nucleic acid spots are among at least 1000 spots on a substrate.
- The method of Claim 6 wherein said nucleic acid spots are cDNA spots. 7. (original)
- The method of Claim 7 wherein said nucleic acid spots are olighnucleotide 8. (original) spots.
- 9. (original) The method of Claim 1 further comprising step of combining first plurality and second plurality of intensity values if said p-value is greater than a significance level.
- 10. (previously presented) A computer software product for comparing first microarray spot A with a second microarray spot B comprising:

computer program code for inputing a first plurality of intensity values (S_i^A) for said first microarray spot and a second plurality of intensity values (S_k^B) for a second microarray spot:

computer program code for calculating a p value using Wilcoxon's rank test, wherein p value is for a null hypothesis that $\theta=0$ and an alternative hypothesis that said $\theta>0$, wherein θ is a test statistic for intensity difference between said plurality and said second plurality;

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computer program code for indicating said first microarray spot is different from said second microarray spot if said p value is greater than a significance level; and a computer readable media for storing said computer program codes.

- 11. (original) The computer program product of Claim 10 wherein said testing statistic is median (S_i^A) -median (S_k^B) .
- 12. (original) The computer software product of Claim 11 wherein said significance level is 0.05.
- 13. (original) The computer software product of Claim 11 further comprising computer program code for accepting user's input or selection of said significance level.
- 14. (original) The computer software product of Claim 11 wherein said first microarray spot and second microarray spot are nucleic acid spots.
- 15. (original) The computer software product of Claim 14 wherein said nucleic acid spots are among at least 100 nucleic acid spots on a substrate.
- 16. (original) The computer software product of Claim 15 wherein said nucleic acid spots are among at least 1000 spots on a substrate.
- 17. (original) The computer software product of Claim 16 wherein said nucleic acid spots are cDNA spots.

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18. (original) The computer software product of Claim 16 wherein said nucleic acid spots are oligonucleotide spots.

- 19. (previously presented) The computer software product of Claim 10 further comprising a computer program code for combining first plurality and second plurality of intensity values if said p-value is greater than a significance level.
- 20. (original) The computer software product of Claim 19 wherein said significance level is 0.5.
- 21. (previously presented) A system for comparing nucleic acid probes, comprising: a processor; and a memory being coupled with a processor, the memory storing a plurality machine instructions that cause the processor to perform a plurality of logical steps when

inputing a first plurality of intensity values (S_i^A) for said first microarray spot A and a second plurality of intensity values (S_k^B) for a second microarray spot B

implemented by the processor, said logical steps including:

calculating a p value using Wilcoxon's rank test, wherein p value is for a null hypothesis that θ =0 and an alternative hypothesis that said θ >0, wherein θ is a test statistic for intensity difference between said plurality and said second plurality; and

indicating said first microarray spot is different from said second microarray spot if said p value is greater than a significance level.

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- 22. (original) The system of Claim 21 wherein said testing statistic is $median(S_i^A)$ median (S_k^B) .
- 23. (original) The system of Claim 22 wherein said significance level is 0.05.
- 24. (original) The system of Claim 22 wherein said steps further comprise accepting user's input or selection of said significance level.
- 25. (original) The system of Claim 21 wherein said first microarray spot and second microarray spot are nucleic acid spots.
- 26. (original) The system of Claim 25 wherein said nucleic acid spots are among at least 100 nucleic acid spots on a substrate.
- 27. (original) The system of Claim 26 wherein said nucleic acid spots are among at least 1000 spots on a substrate.
- 28. (original) The system of Claim 27 wherein said nucleic acid spots are cDNA spots.
- 29. (original) The system of Claim 27 wherein said nucleic acid spots are oligonucleotide spots.

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- 30. (original) The system of Claim 21 further comprise combining first plurality and second plurality of intensity values if said p-value is greater than a significance level.
- 31. (original) The system of Claim 30 wherein said significance level is 0.5.
- 32. (withdrawn) A method for determining whether a transcript is present in a biological sample comprising:

providing a plurality of perfect match pixel intensity values (PM_{ii}) and mismatch pixel intensity values (MM_{ik}) for the transcript, wherein said PM_{i} is the pixel intensity for the perfect match probe i and pixel j and MM_{ik} is the pixel intensity value for mismatch probe i and pixel k;

calculating a p-value using one-sided Wilcoxon's rank sum test, wherein the p-value is for a null hypothesis that $(median(PM_{ii})-median(MM_{ik})=a$ threshold value and an alternative hypothesis that said (median(PMii)-median(MMik)>said threshold value; and

indicating whether said transcript is present based upon said p-value.

- 33. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 32 wherein the threshold value is zero.
- 34. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 32 wherein the threshold value is calculated using: $\tau = c \sqrt{median} (PM_i)$ wherein said c is a constant.
- 35. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 32 wherein the threshold value is calculated using: $\tau = c_1 \sqrt{median} (PM_i)$ wherein said c is a constant.

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- (withdrawn) The method of Claim 32 wherein said step of indicating comprises indicating said transcript is present if said p is smaller than a first significance level (α_1) .
- 37. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 32 wherein said step of indicating comprises indicating said transcript is absent if said p is greater or equal than a second significance level (α_2) .
- 38. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 32 wherein said step of indicating comprises indicating said transcript is marginally detected if $\alpha_1 \le p < \alpha_2$.
- 39. (withdrawn) A computer software product for determining whether a transcript is present in a biological sample comprising:

a computer program code for inputting a plurality of perfect match pixel intensity values (PM_{ij}) and mismatch pixel intensity values (MM_{ik}) for the transcript, wherein said PM_{ij} is the pixel intensity for the perfect match probe i and pixel j and MM_{ik} is the pixel intensity value for mismatch probe i and pixel k;

a computer software code for calculating a p-value using one-sided Wilcoxon's rank sum test, wherein the p-value is for a null hypothesis that (median(PMii)-median(MMik)=a threshold value and an alternative hypothesis that said $(median(PM_{ii})-median(MM_{ik})>$ said threshold value;

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a computer software code for indicating whether said transcript is present based upon said p-value; and

a computer readable media for storing said code.

- 40. (withdrawn) The computer software product of Claim 32 wherein said threshold value is zero.
- 41. (withdrawn) The computer software product of Claim 32 wherein said threshold value is calculated using: $\tau = c \sqrt{median} (PM_i)$ wherein said c is a constant
- 42. (withdrawn) The computer software product of Claim 32 wherein said threshold value is calculated using: $\tau = c_1 \sqrt{median} (PM_i)$ wherein said c is a constant.
- 43. (withdrawn) The computer software product of Claim 32 wherein said computer program code for indicating comprises computer software code for indicating that said transcript is present if said p is smaller than a first significance level (α_1) .
- 44. (withdrawn) The computer software product of Claim 32 wherein said computer program code for indicating comprises computer software code for indicating that said transcript is absent if said p is greater or equal than a second significance level (α_2) .

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- 45. (withdrawn) The computer software product of Claim 32 wherein said computer program code for indicating comprises computer software code for indicating that said transcript is marginally detected if $\alpha_1 \le p < \alpha_2$.
- 46. (withdrawn) A system for comparing nucleic acid probes, comprising: a processor; and

a memory being coupled to the processor, the memory storing a plurality machine instructions that cause the processor to perform a plurality of logical steps when implemented by the processor, said logical steps including:

providing a plurality of perfect match pixel intensity values (PM_{ii}) and mismatch pixel intensity values (MM_R) for the transcript, wherein said PM_R^* is the pixel intensity for the perfect match probe i and pixel j and MM_{ik} is the pixel intensity value for mismatch probe i and pixel k;

calculating a p-value using one-sided Wilcoxon's rank sum test, wherein the p-value is for a null hypothesis that (median(PMii)-median(MMii)=a threshold value and an alternative hypothesis that said (median(PMii)-median(MMik)>said threshold value; and

indicating whether said transcript is present based upon said p-value.

- 47. (withdrawn) The system of Claim 46 wherein said threshold value is zero.
- 48. (withdrawn) The system of Claim 47 wherein said threshold value is calculated using: $\tau = c \sqrt{median} (PM_t)$ wherein said c is a constant.

- 49. (withdrawn) The system of Claim 47 wherein said threshold value is calculated using: $\tau = c_1 \sqrt{median} (PM_i)$ wherein said c is a constant.
- 50. (withdrawn) The system of Claim 46 wherein said step of indicating comprises indicating said transcript is present if said p is smaller than a first significance level (α_1) .
- 51. (withdrawn) The system of Claim 50 wherein said step of indicating comprises indicating said transcript is absent if said p is greater or equal than a second significance level (α_2) .
- 52. (withdrawn) The system of Claim 51 wherein said first significance (α_1) is smaller that said (α_2) and said step of indicating further comprises indicating said transcript is marginally detected if $\alpha_1 \le p < \alpha_2$.

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